

# **GYPSY MOTH**

## **PROGRAM PROFILE**

<b>Goal</b>	To prevent the introduction and establishment of European Gypsy Moth (EGM) in areas that are currently uninfested.
<b>Enabling Legislation</b>	7 USC et. seq. (Plant Quarantine Act of 1912); 7 USC 150aa-150jj (Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957); 7 USC 147a (Organic Act of 1944).
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Gypsy moth is the most important hardwood defoliator in the United States. Losses for 1981, when an all-time high of 12.0 million acres were defoliated by this pest, were estimated at \$764 million.
<b>Principal Approach And Methods Used to Achieve Goals</b>	Survey, regulatory, and eradication of isolated outbreaks. Program methods include eradication treatments using chemical insecticides, <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> (Bt) (biological insecticide), and disparlure (pheromone). Regulations on outdoor household articles (OHA) and other gypsy moth carriers such as logs and nursery stock. Production and release of sterile moths. Surveys support the regulatory program and provide a basis for initiating eradication treatments. No Asian Gypsy Moth activities are conducted under this line item.
<b>History</b>	Introduced in Massachusetts in 1869. Program began in 1907. Federal quarantine enacted in 1912. Twenty-two States are either partially or totally regulated. APHIS participates in several cooperative eradication programs with States and other Federal agencies. APHIS is responsible for small scale infestations, in cooperation with the States on State or private land, of 640 acres or less. Control programs have historically been funded through the APHIS contingency fund.
<b>State and Local Cooperation</b>	Many States conduct survey and control activities. Affected States contribute funds for eradication programs.

**Involvement of Other Agencies**

Agricultural Research Service (research), Forest Service (research and control work in generally infested areas).

**RESOURCE DATA**

-----Obligations-----

	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Reimbursement</u>	<u>User Fees</u>	<u>Staff-Years</u>
FY 1996	\$4,351,347	--	--	89
FY 1997	\$4,388,950	--	--	47
FY 1998	\$4,422,356	--	--	43
FY 1999 (est.)	\$4,366,000	--	--	43
FY 2000 (est.)	\$4,366,000	--	--	41

	<u>APHIS</u>	<u>Coop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>Contingency Fund</u>
Cum.	\$174,756,657	\$177,189,347	\$351,946,004	\$5,541,566	\$6,598,712

**RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS****Survey & Trapping**

In FY 1998, the program continued survey and trapping activities in the uninfested portions of the U. S. to detect isolated populations. APHIS cooperates with State agricultural inspectors to inspect and certify shipments of non-OHA regulated articles. Because of the large number of household moves out of the generally infested area (estimated to exceed 250,000 per year), self-inspection is necessary to supplement State and Federal resources for the regulatory control of OHA movement. Surveys support the regulatory program and dictate the need for control activities.

**Control Activities**

EGM control activities, which have historically been funded from the APHIS contingency fund, are conducted in cooperation with the States and the Forest Service to eliminate identified isolated infestations. APHIS is responsible for all infestations not exceeding 640 acres that occur on State or private land. In FY 1998, the Agency successfully treated 49 small, isolated infestations of approximately 38,988 acres. This

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compares to 49 infestations of approximately 18,468 acres in FY 1997. The FY 1997 figures were significantly lower because the fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga* and the Nucleopolyhedrosis virus reduced infested acreage throughout eastern States, particularly in Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. This enabled APHIS to treat a greater number of smaller infestations .